#### LABOR'S GREAT STRUGGLE,

THE BIG FIGHT IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

A CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN THE

KNIGHTS AND THE FEDERATION. Organized labor in this city is engaged in the mos bitter and what promises to be the most far-reaching internecine struggle in the history of labor organizations in the United States. It began long ago be-tween the Knights of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor, the two most powerful labor or-ganizations in the country. The present trouble is the direct outcome of the demands of the Federa-tion clothing cutters, which resulted in the general lockout ordered by the New-York Clothing Manufacturers' Association on Saturday. The struggle is not between the Federation and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, as was at first supposed. It



een the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. Jealousy, hatred and determina-tion mark the tactics of the opposing forces of labor. Of course the Clothing Manufacturers' Association plays a part in the struggle, but the real struggle. battle for supremacy, lies between the two great

No direct question of wages is involved, it is a question of strength and perseverance between the Knights and the Federation, with the chances at present strongly in favor of the Knights, who are hopeful of regaining the power they have been gradually losing here for several years.

Yesterday some important and unusual things were developed by the Knights of Labor. Early in the day the Federation cutters and finishers began their work of making reports of the condition of affairs.



DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

At 10 o clock, a. m., the large meeting-room in Beeen Hall, at No. 210 Fifth-st., was filled with Federation cutters, finishers, etc. Beethoven Hall is the headquarters of the locked-out men. Almost avery man who was locked out on Saturday has been assigned to "picket duty" near the establishments of members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association. The meeting in Beethoven Hall was held for the purpose of receiving me reports of these "pickets." The reports showed that forty-two of the largest manu-Association, employing 901 cutters, had locked out their Federation men. Of these 901 cutters, 632 were members of the Federation, 173 were Knights of Labor and the non-union men were not locked out



seried from the Clothing Manufacturers' Association. but the majority of the locked-out men admitted that

Reichers and Harry White. Reichers is the general acretary of the United Garment Workers of America. representing fifty-two unions. White is secretary of the Joint Executive Board of Cutters' Unions, Nos. 4. of New-York: 5, of Brooklyn, and 28, of New-Jersey. Their office is at No. 703 Broadway. Both are men of considerable executive ability, and are skilled in the management of labor troubles. They attended the meeting of the locked-out men in Beethoven Hall, and made speeches. White made the following statement to a Tribune reporter:

"Our pickets are bringing in non-union men and Knights of Labor who are assumed to take our places when the underlying principles of trades-unionism are at stake. These men know that we are lighting for the recognition of the foundation principles of trades unionism, and they are joining us in large numbers, to show that they are true to their principles. We in-tilated twenty-four of these men at the meeting this morning. A stampede has begun in the ranks of the Knights of Labor in this city on account of the decision of some of their officers to fill the places of Federation men who have been locked out. No honest night will tolerate such an imputation on his sty. We are not on the aggressive, but simply

on the defensive in this trouble.

"The manufacturers wanted to force us to accept an agreement that would break up any labor organization. Our organization will be better off if it loses in this fight, with its present trades union record, will be the Knights of Labor with their inhappens, we will always have the respect of trade. We can reorganize much more quickly we can be demoralized. We know, of course, that the Knights are trying to fill our places, but they cannot do it. Skilled cutters are very scarce, and the Knights will find that they cannot deliver the goods they have promised to the manufacturers. I am constantly in receipt of letters from clothing manufacturers in Boston and other large clothing nufacturers in Boston and other large clothing tres asking for cutters. All the indications point

#### HODGMAN'S **MACKINTOSHES**

Essential to Health and Fashionable.

BROADWAY, 21 West 23d St., Cor. Grand St. Adi. Fifth Ave. Hotel.

men yesterday afternoon in Mr. White's office, at No 703 Broadway, where a meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America held a special meeting. The board consists of Lyman O. Bedford, of Newburg; F. Felzer, of Baltimore; A. J. Felz, of Boston; Charles F. Reichers, of Brooklyn; William Sheldon, of Rochester, and A. Sussman and Harry White, of this city. These mem bers of the general executive board met the members of the local boards of the Cutters and Tailors' Unions. Without a dissenting vote they decided to make a boycott on the clothing manufactured by members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, and to appeal to the general organization of the American Federation of Labor for assistance through its presi-

dent, Samuel Gompers.

H. L. Mendelson, of the firm of Banner Brothers in West Fourth-st., is secretary of the Ciothing Manuacturers' Association. He said to a Tribune reporter

m. L. Medickson, of the firm of Ranner Brothers, in West Fourth-st, is secretary of the Ciothing Mannatcuterer's Association. He said to a Tribune reporter yesterday? "The Federation men have made made the employes of our network we well only so of the employes of our network we well only give them work. We have received numerous applications from the Knights of Labor." It is a sangular coincidence that the animal my No. 331, Knights of Labor Garment Workers, beginny setterday morning in the Florence Bullding, at First-st, and second-ave. Fifty-three delegates were present rought of the Florence Bullding, at First-st, and second-ave. Fifty-three delegates were present rought of the State of the Continuate, Ballimore, Roston, Ringhanton, Haverhill, Newark and this city. Frederick Archer, the vice-chairman, presided, owing to the Inabity of James Hughes, the master would half for extortion, which he was guilty of during the great cluthing strike in Rochester. James A. Wright, of Iradiciphia, a member of the executive counties plained the position of the Knights of Labor in the present trouble. Mr. Wright said:

"Our assembly meets here for a particular business and connected with the nonrow, and emplationed and the seasonily meets here for a particular business and connected with the nonrow, and emplated nection will be taken. We shall approve of Master Workman Waiter R. Westbrook's orders, and advise the continuance of his policy of filling the places of the Wights of Labor in the present trouble. Mr. Wright said:

"Our assembly meets here for a particular business and connected with the nonrow, and emplated nection will be taken. We shall approve of Master Workman Waiter R. Westbrook's orders, and advise the continuance of his policy of filling the places of the Knights of Labor of propose to get men from other cities, but we will divide up our men among the members of the Continuance of his policy of filling the place of the Knights of Labor of Particular the proposition of the Wights of Labor of Particular th

Judges Ricks, Taft and Billings on the right to quit work.

Edward Feeney, of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation, has volunteered the services of the Board to the locked out men and to the manufacturers. As usual, however, the offer was rejected by both sides.

Joseph Barondess, the well-known president of the Cloakmakers' Union, took a hand in the controversy last evening. He went about the streets of the East Side and gathered together in Seethoven Hall several hundred Federation cutters. Then in a highly dramatic manner he told the cutters that the Cloakmakers' Union had decided to give \$1,000 to the cutters to assist them in their fight with the Knights. The cloakmakers would also perform "picket duty" in large numbers, he said.

EXPLAINING JUDGE BILLINGS'S DECISION.

New-Orleans, March 27 .- As the decision rendered by Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, Saturday, in the case of the United States agt, the Workingmen's Amalgamated Council of New-Orleans, growing out of the generil labor strike of last Novem-ber, is not understood in some circles, the following

ber, is not understood in some circles, the leading resume is telegraphed by request:

The decision of Judge Billings maintains that combinations in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce by and between laborers are within the statute of July 2, 1890, as well as combinations by and be-tween capitalists. A combination among laborers to allow no work to be done in removing goods and merchandise, which were being conveyed through the city of New-Orleans from State to State, and to and from foreign countries, until the demands of employes in certain kinds of business were complied with, is within the profilbition of the statute; and that such within the profibition of the statute; and that such a combination is none the less unlawful because the interruption of commerce it attempted did also compass the interruption of all other kinds of business. The opinion further holds that the mere refusal to work, or a combination among the many laborers not towork, with no attempt by intinidation and violence to prevent others from working, would not contravene the statute.

#### LABORERS STRIKE FOR BACK PAY.

Long Branch, N. J., March 27 .- Seventy-five laborers employed by Hillcot & Ayers, of New-York, the contractors laying the water mains through the streets of Keyport, struck to day. The men say that back pay was promised them on Saturday, but they did not receive it. Other men were obtained by the con-tractors, but the strikers informed them that they would use force if necessary to prevent them from going to work. The contractors will start a gang at work in the morning. A lively time is looked for.

THE GREAT MONONGAHELA STRIKE BROKEN. Pittsburg, March 27.-The great strike of the Mo nongahela Valley coal miners has practically ended, and before the end of the week it is probable that all of the 70,000 old men will be back to work. Fully 3,000 strikers returned to the mines to-day in the second and fourth pocls, and the third pool men have also weakened. The strikers were so anxious to get vention called for to-norrow at Monongahela City, at which it is expected the strike will be officially at which it is expected the strike will be officially declared off. The strike was broken by the men at Lücyville and Roscoe returning to work on Saturday. As soon as this was learned there was a general scramble to get back. The strike lasted seven months, and, it is estimated, cost the operators and miners \$4,000,000, of this amount the strikers lost \$1,200,000 in wages. There is great rejoicing throughout the valley, particularly among merchants and storekeepers, over the ending of the strike.

WAR AGAINST AN ORDER OF TELEGRAPHERS.

Sloux City, March 27 .- The Chicago and Northwestern, Sioux City and Pacific, and Fremont, Ælkhorn and Missouri Valley railroads have begun a war against the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Several months ago a division of the order was established here, as at several places along the Elkhorn lines west of here. Since then the men who belonged to the order have been quietly dropped out of the service of the road, various reasons being assigned. The men are now convinced that their membership in the order is the reason, and the officials admit it. It is also said that the Western Union Company is pursuing the same tactics in this city.

FALL RIVER WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., March 27.-About all of the employes of the New Hargraves Mill are on strike to-day. The management has been endeavoring to adjust a difficulty about wages paid to weavers. The adjust a difficulty about wages paid to weavers, weavers did not receive all they asked, and a committee of three was sent to ask redress of the authorities. The committee were discharged, and when the news spread through the nill about 250 employes in all departments quit work. The mill is to make fine and fancy fabrics, and in such concerns it takes a long time to adjust wages satisfactorily.

Boston, March 27 .- The long-threatened strike of the carriage and wagon workers of this city for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay was formally begun to-day. The men are well organized and have established headquarters at No. 45 Eliot-st., wher established headquarters at No. 45 Editi-St., where about 500 of the workmen reported this morning. During the morning various propositions of compromise were received from manufacturers, but nothing stort of granting the original demands will be considered. Three hundred plasterers, tenders, employed by the centracting plasterers, struck work this morning. The men want nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. The journeymen plasterers say they will strike also if non-union tenders are put to work.

Professor Hains Virchow, Commissioner of Public In-struction from the German Government to the World's Fair, was the recipient of a dinner given in his honor last evening by Dr. Gustave A. Kletzech, at his home, No. 34 East Sixtieth-st. Among those present were Dra-C. Cleveland, H. C. Coe, H. J. Beldt, C. A. Timms and

POISON HIS WAY TO LIBERTY.

A LIFE CONVICT AT JACKSON, MICH., ES-CAPES BY TAKING A GUARD'S LIFE.

TWO NIGHT KEEPERS UNDER ARREST FOR AL LEGED COMPLICITY IN HIS FLIGHT-ONE OF THEM MADE ILL BY THE DRUGGED DRINK - THE CONVICT WHO IS ARMED, OVERTAKEN BY A POSSE.

Jackson, Mich., March 27 .- R. Irving Latimer, the Jackson matricide, escaped from prison here at midnight last night, after drugging George W. Haight, who had charge of the gate upstairs. Haight died at 3 a. m. as result of the poison. Captain Maurice T. Gill and E. G. Rice, night keepers, are under arrest, charged with being Latimer's accomplices. Latimer tried to release the prisoners near his own cell, but falling in the attempt, made his own escape by way of the front gates. He secured a rifle and a stock of ammunition before going. Those who know him say there is not one chance in a thousand of ever taking him alive. There is the most intense excitement. Hundreds of men have to-day been searching the city and surrounding country, and telegrams about the escape have been sent all over the state.

that Haight died from heart disease, and that he had been suffering from that trouble for some time. He asserts that it was nearly two hours after his own attack of cramps and dizzlness when he heard Haight fall. He told Latimer to take his keys and unlock the small gate, climb the stairs and see on Gill's bunch which would unlock the upper gate tilg gate. Latimer took a cane from a pile left by through the grating, and pushed back the lever. Then he took Hatght's keys, unlocked the small

Then he took Haight's keys, unlocked the small gate leading downstairs to the front office, and walked out the front door. If haight swallowed golson, Gill says, Latimer must have sent it to him an hour or so before Gill took it. Gill acknowledges that Latimer has been making chocolate for Haight and Gill, and that Latimer has carried Haight scup up to him. He also acknowledges the story of the buried treasure.

It seems settled that Haight died from poison, and that the story told by Gill about Haight having heart disease is false. Physicians made a thorough autopsy of Haight's body this afternoon. The brains, longs and heart were found in perfect condition. The stomach contained a half-pint of liquid, which has been sent to Ann Arbor for analysis. A search of the doctor's office in the prison this morning revealed two my vials, each containing a whitish watery liquid. It is believed that from these bottles came the poison which killed Haight. Gill seems to be keeping something back. His stories about himself and the Latimer schemes differ materially.

Latimer, who is a life-prisoner, is one of the shrewdest convicts known to the prison, officials. He had engaged in several plots for an uprising of the prisoners, and one succeeded in introducing a large quantity of dynamite into the prison. It was in-

engaged in several plots for an uprising of the pisoners, and once succeeded in introducing a large quantity of dynamite into the prison. It was intended to blow down the walls and free all the convicts. The plot was discovered, but Latimer, although a leading spirit in it, was only temporarily deprived of his privileges as a favortic prisoner.

Latimer murdered his mother at Jackson early in the morning of January 25, 1880. He evidently shot her once while she was in bed asleep. The wound was not fatal, and she sprang from her bed and attempted to make her way to the window, with the fiftention of calling for help. Latimer then shot his mother again, and beat her over the head with the butt of his revolver until she sank to the floor dead. He owned a drugstore here at the tince, and was prominent in society. His father had died several years previously under suspicious circumstances, and there is little doubt that he was poisoned by the son. Irving Latimer is twenty-six years old, has a mustache and short sidewhiskers, weighs 165 pounds and has blue eyes and light complexion.

## ELASTIC WEB MAKERS TO COMBINE.

Rockland, Mass., March 27.-The announcement is Rockland, Mass., March 27.—The announcement is made here that the elastic web concerns of the country, which manufacture rubber goring for the shoc trade, are about to pool their issues. The work of organization has been going on quietly for some time, and it is expected that the final arrangements will be completed within a few weeks. The leading concerns in the deal are the Herbert & Rapp Company, of Brockton, Mass.; Dean, Chase & Co., Rockland, Mass.; T. Martin & Bros., Chelsea, Mass.; Bridgeport Flastic Web Conpany, Bridgeport, Conp., and the Mass.; T. Martin & Bros., Chelsea, Mass.; Brugeport, Elastic Web Conpany, Bridgeport, Conn., and the Brighten Mills, Camden, N. J. Then there are smaller concerns in Norwalk, Conn., Lowell and South Boston that will be interested in the deal. A prominent member of the proposed combine states that the movement does not contemplate a trust in any sense. It is not the purpose to have a central plant, the different mills the purpose to nave a central pane, the universe many carrying on their business as at present. There will be a central effice, probably in Boston, which will simplify matters and reduce expenses materially. Another advantage will be that the raw material such as cotton, wool, silk and rabber, can be purchased in larger quantities, and consequently at bet-

MR. PUTNAM'S LECTURE AT PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., March 27 (Special).-The first of this year's series of library meetings in the college was held this evening in the spacious library of President Patton's home, "Prospect." It was open to the juniors and seniors, and many of the faculty were also present, so that the library was crowded. George Haven Putnam, of New-York City, was the speaker of the evening, and delivered a lecture on The History of Literary Property." The address dealt with the close relations which an author bears to his publisher and to the public at large. Mr. Putnam has already delivered this lecture at Yale and Johns Hopking.

TWO WHITECAPS KILLED BY NEGROES.

Fort Valley, Ga., March 27.—White Caps attacked the negro quarters of S. H. Eassett's plantation on Saturday night, and the inmates fied. Mr. Bassett left his house, but met the trespassers in the dark-ness, and forbade them to go any farther. The White Caps disregarded the order, and would have con-tinued their search, when several of the negroes who were concealed near by opened fire on the in-

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ruders and shot William Hatchett and Marion Bry

Totten's own personal patented millentum is an nounced to begin with the september equinox. He ought to organize a stock company and exhibit his millennium at the World's Fair.

The precision with which the express trains are rut

on the Ninthave. Elevated road is sometimes start-ling, inasmuch as it forces men to a sudden considera-tion of what might be the consequences of a few

seconds' delay. The local trains are side-tracked at

convenient points along the line to let the expresses go by. "The other day," said a regular traveller on

road, "the local, on which I happened to pulled into a siding at Fourteenth-st., and on my

pulled into a stang at Fourteenthist, and on whomor, we had scarcely come to a standstill when the express dashed by, going, I should say, at least twenty-five miles an hour. I thought that we must have been a few seconds behind time, but on the following day the margin was just about the same. And so it is every day."

One of the principles of a well-known cigar dealer

in this city is to have the last word and to make it

as curt and telling at possible. It is not easy to

"Why, Don Alvares, I've been smoking cigars sev

The difficulty which the Crescent City Athletic

of giving a fortune to prize fighters is too absurd for

discussion, but the Crescent Club was determined to

have the fight between Hall and Fitzsimmons take

have the fight between Hall and retrained place in its arena, and its members have paid dearly place in its arena, and its members have paid dearly place in its members of the club find themselves

greatly out of pocket, and they are disgusted with

the whole affair. There was a rumor among the

possible to prove this, but the anxiety with which Hall has watched the manoeuvering of the Crescent Club in raising the money to pay Fitzsimmons indicates that he had more than a passing interest in the amount. The fact that he remained in New-Orleans five days longer than he intended to remain, and that he went away a few hours after the money was paid over, looks suspicious, at least. It may be that Hall received \$20,000 for nine minutes of fighting. When will prize fighting clubs get their eyes open to the folly of their ways? Perhaps not until the law assists them.

The statistician has not yet attempted to say how many pints of roasted peanuts the vender at the World's Fair will have to sell in order to make a

comfortable profit on his investment. He has paid

was believed that some shrewd speculator would try to corner the market when the sale of the privilege was announced, but nothing has been heard of such a proceeding. The crop of peanuts last year was over 3,000,000 bushels—that is, the American crop,

which is grown principally in Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee. But there are hundreds of thousands of bushels grown on the western coast of Africa, and they might be imported in case of a scarcity at Chicago. The price of peanuts is likely to go up before the Fair closes.

The founder of a certain club in this city, now an

old man, whose thoughts turn to the inevitable disso-lution of body and soul, has exacted a sacred prom-

ise from the members of the organization that when he dies his body shall be cremated and the ashes

he dies his body shall be cremated that the leafles placed in the centre of the table at the club's annual dinner. "I want you to regard their presence as a joke," he said, "and make merry over what is left of me; drink my health, wish me joy, and have a good time generally. I shall be with you in my other mani-festation to see that my request is granted."

Why an elephant should be afraid of a mouse is

mystery. Some have doubted the generosity of the

elephant because of his aversion for small animals, but none can doubt his intelligence. Buffon, notwith-

standing his idea of the mere mechanism of animals, spoke of the elephant as at the same time "a miracle

spoke of the elephant as at the same time "a miracle of intelligence and a monster of matier." Ernest Menault happily referred to him as the animal that carried his nose in his hand. Hence the marvellous intelligence of his trunk. The senses of touch and

smell co-operate. The nerves which extend through

smell co-operate. The nerves which extend through his trunk are so numerous that they equal in number all those distributed over the rest of the body. The elephant can keep perfect time to music. He has the ear perfectly organized, and the hearing is extremely fine. The eye of the elephant is distinguished from that of other animals by the pathetic expression of sentiment. Take him all in all, naturalists agree that he is the most intelligent of animals. And why should be be afraid of a mouse?

A BOY BLINDED BY BLAZING POWDER.

John Devlin, the thirteen-year-old son of Policeman Devlin, met a serious accident while playing near his home of Tim Park yesterday. Young Devlin and several other boys were playing with a small cannon. Some of the boys threw a quantity of powder on the ground, and when Devlin held a lighted match to the cannon the powder blazed up badly burning Devlin's face. He was taken to his home, where a physician said that he would probably lose the sight of both his eyes.

FOR THE WILLIS AVENUE BRIDGE.

The Willis Avenue Bridge Association held a measmeeting last night at Loeffley's Hall, One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st, and Willis-ave. It was a meeting of tax-payers and citizens, who are doing their best to have a bridge built over the Harlem between Willis and First aves. William M. McCue called the crowded nyeting to order and introduced Gunther L. Ackerman as the first speaker. He said that the men of the district must assert their rights. The building of the bridge, though it cost \$41,500,000, would so raise the assessment of property in the district, that it would not be a drain on the revenue of the city. He was followed by Judge J. C. Langbein, Judge C. E. Simms, John J. Halligan and Prancis F. Oliver. To-day a deputation of 200, led by John Cotter, John Claffin, Fordham Morris, Francis S. Oliver and Henry A. Gumbleton, will wait on the Mayor and ask for his support in aid of the bridge.

over \$30,000 for the privileges of the grounds.

equally and fight the buttle at New-Orleans for reputation only. Of course it would be almost im-possible to prove this, but the anxiety with which

followers of the pugillists in New-York weeks ago that Fitzsimmons and Hail had agreed to divide the

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PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

DISCUSSING A BILL IN THEIR FAVOR.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OP-POSE THE PLAN.

truders and shot William Hatchett and Marion Bryant dead. The others fied precipitately. The coroner's verdict was justifiable homicide. Rassett's plantation has been visited before, and the Governor offered rewards of \$100 each for the malefactors. The last visit was due to the fact that the Bassett negroes had put detectives on the track of the visit ors. The affair has created intense exvitement, but it is thought that the killing of Bryant and Hatchett will put an end to outrages of the kind in this neighborhood. The members of the Special Committee on Legisla tion of the Board of Education held a meeting yester STRAY NOTES HERE AND THERE

day afternoon to confer with representatives of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association on the bill relating to the pensioning of teachers in the public schools of this city, now before the Legislature. As the bill is one of unusual interest, and proposes to appropriate public money, all the members of the Board of Education were invited to be present. The members of the committee representing the Teachers Mutual Benefit Association, which favors the bill, were Dubois S. Frisbee, Abner B. Holley, Samuel Mac Crosby and Henry P. O'Neil. Mr. O'Neil, chairman of the committee, in addressing the board said: "The idea of this bill is to raise a pension fund from all unexpended balances of money appropriated for salaries of public school teachers and from fines. Besides this, all money, pay, compensation or salary, or any part thereof, forfeited, deducted or withheld from any teacher or teachers for and on account of bsence from duty for any cause shall be given to the association." Another clause in the act proposes the association. Another chause in the association all moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests, proceeds of entertainments or of other movements in aid of the general purposes and objects of said Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association which may from time to time become the property of said association.

Although many members of the Board of Educa-

"Why, Don Alvarez, I've been smoking clears sev-enteen years old on the other side," said a critical eustomer, who had just arrived from Europe. "Yes," replied Alvarez, quietly; "they make them very old and dry over there. If you keep them three years longer they will be able to vote in this counseemed to favor the general plan of pensioning teachers, there was a strong opposition manifester to the bill in its present form. Commissioner Goul-den, the chairman of the Special Committee on Legislatry. Suppose you try some of these. They are fresh and sweet. Only 25 cents apiece. If they were seventeen years old you might have them for half the price."

The traveller took one, lighted it and walked out without word. tion, objected to the clause which gives the Teachers Mutual Benefit Association "all unexpended balances of money appropriated for salaries of public school teachers." Mr. Goulden said that ne had had twentyfive years' experience with tontine organizations, and he agreed with Mr. O'Neil in believing that the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association would receive Clab of New-Orleans had in raising the \$37,500 to pay the winner of the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight will probably put a damper on other ambitious athletic organizations that encourage prize-fighting. The idea large bequests and public support if it had the offi-cial recognition of the Roard of Education, even it it did not receive a cent of the city's money. Com-missioners Harris and Lummis were opposed to the bill as it stands also. It was shown that from \$40,000 to \$70,000 of the city's money would go to the treasury of the association by the provisions o this bill every year Commissioner Harris said could not understand how the taxpayer would taxed less by taking the money coming to the asso-ciation from unexpended balances of money appro-

printed for salaries of public school teachers One of the commissioners, in speaking of the proalso times when the Board of Education has to mee been made. In such cases the Controller transfers unexpended balances to meet the emergency. The salaries of teachers form the bulk of the expense of the school system, so that the balance from that would be, in the ordinary course of things, the largest. If this were turned over to the Teach tion would have only inconsiderable unexpended talances to fall back on. In order to meet unexpected expenses special appropriations must be made which come as additional burdens to the taxpayer. Thus this pensioning of school teachers practically is at the expense of the taxpayer."

There are 2.058 members of the Teachers' Mutual benefit Association, which is about half of the number of school teachers in the city. In case the bill

ber of school teachers in the city. In case the bill becomes a law it is proposed to throw open the doors of the association to all school teachers, so that all may share equally in its benents.

Commissioner Maclay is opposed to the bill. He said to a Tilbune reporter yesterday:

"There is no good reason why this bill should pass. On the contrary, it is opposed by many formidable objections. In the first place, pensions should never be lavishly bestowed, but should always be dispensed with scrutiny and discrimination, especially where the office of a benefactor is assumed and the benefit conferred is in the nature of a trust. Firemen, policemen and soldiers are pensioned, because they tisk life and limb with the service they continually render. But school-teachers take no such tisks. Teaching is a profession, like that of medicipe, law, literature, journalism, etc., and it is reasonably expected that those who spend their lives in such pursuits will, as a general rule, put by enough of their earnings in the prime of life to take care of themselves in old age, if teachers in the public-schools of New York City are not well paid, that may be a reason for raising their salaries, but it is not a good reason why a



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. nany, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the

form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts n the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists 50c. and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



**Driving the Stock** 

are using is low prices-25 to 75 per cent. under actual values. We must vacate our store by June 15th, and have a stock of Half Million Deliars to close

\$3.50 Chinchillns for \$9.00 \$3.00 Saxonys for \$1.75 \$2.50 Royal Wiltons for \$1.50 \$2.25 Aximinsters for \$1.50

\$1.50 Moquettes for 95c. \$1.40 Wilton Velvets for 90c. \$1.95 Wilton Velvets for 80c. \$1.25 Body Brussels for 85c. 81.15 Body Brussels for 75c.

95c. Tapestries for 60c. 75c. Tapestries for 45c. 65c. Tapestries for 40c. 75c. Extra Supers for 60c.

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## DOBSON'S 40-42 West 14th Street.

LINEN COODS.



For nearly forty years we have made a specialty of Lines. Goods, and there is no desirable linen article or fabric for the Kitchen, Dining-Room, Bedroom, or other household use which may not be found in Regist'd Trade Mark Our stock.

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860 BROADWAY, BRONZES, POTTERIES. STATUARY BRIC-A-BRAC,

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DPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in It.
DPIUM to 80 days. No pay till cured.
DPIUM Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, G.

## ALLOCOL'O POROUS

years, and are the acknowledged standard of excellence Let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept

Invored few should be pensioned for life. But it is generally supposed that teachers in the public schools of New-York City are paid as well, all things considered, as any other class of men and women in this country—sufficient, at least, to attract more applicants than there are places to be supplied. It must be considered that teachers in our public schools have more lelsure, vacations and holidays than any other class of industrial employes, being actually employed in teaching about 200 days in the year."

A HOUSE WITH A STRANGE HISTORY.

WITHIN SIXTY DAYS THREE INMATES TRY TO END THEIR LIVES WITH POISON.

Within two months three women have attempted to take their lives in the tenement house, No. 694 Second

Within two months three women have accempted take their lives in the tenement house, No. 694 Secondave. Two of these attempts were successful, and the third promises to be so. Each woman chose carbolic acid as the menns of ending her life.

Two mofiths are, Annie Cowan, a young married woman, living on the lirst floor, crazed by family troubles, swallowed a quantity of the potson, and after several hours of terrible agony died in Bellevue Hospital. Her mother, Mrs. Logan, took the rooms thus left vacant, and found places for several women boarders. Among them were Mollie Dilton, employed in a cigarette factory, and the mother of a baby twelve months old. The baby became ill with pneumonla, the woman was penniless and her husband, in response to her appeals, orutally repulsed her. Then in a fit of hard despair, she walked into his store, mixed some carbolic acid with water, drank it and fell dead on the floor.

The last case at the house was reported last night, when Maggie Zeuner, who lived with her husbend on the difth floor, unable to endure her mother's tyrany, sought

The last case at the house was reported last night when Maggie Zeuner, who lived with her husbend on the difth floor, unable to endure her mother's tyranny, sought the same means of death and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Two years ago she, at that time a widow, married her present husband, who is a varnisher. Her son, Harry, born to her in her first marrisge, is now an inmate of St. Joseph's Home. Mrs. Zeuner begged that the boy might live with her, but his stepfather refused to receive him. Over this she constantly brooded. The feud between her husband and her mother completed her wretchedness, and at last she decided to end her life. While her husband was away from his home last night who stole up to the root of the house, and, running to the parages was about to leap over when she caught sight of a neighbor hanging linen on a line. Then drawing a bottle from a pocket she put it to her lips, swallowed the contents, stangered down the stairs to her room and follon the floor just as her husband came in. "I have taken polson," she moaned. My mother has caused it."

Dr. Sinsarauch attended the woman and sent her to the hospital, where she is likely to die. al, where she is likely to die.

THE LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL PURITY.

THE LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL PURITY.

The members of the Christian League for the Promition of Social Purity reviewed the work of the year lase evening at their annual meeting, and laid plans for extending their campaign against vice and immorality. The meeting was held at the house of the president of the society, Mrs. E. B. Grannis, at No. 33 East Twenty-second-st. Mrs. Grannis in her annual report compassitated the league upon the fact that it had created much public sentiment against the single standard of morality. The league will be well represented at the World's Fair. Among the prominent speakers who will represent the league are the Rev. Peter Stryker, Mrs. Viginis T. Smith and Mrs. Frances J. Bafnes. Last evening addresses were made by Dr. Andrew F. Currier, the Rev. Leighton Williams, the Rev. Madison C. Peters and Mrs. V. T. Smith.

The steward of the steamship Praze found the dead body of a man lying on the pier of the Bremeu Steamship Company in Hoboten about 10:30 o'clock last night. The ateward stumbled over the body, which was lying in the footpath left between the piles of freight. The dead man had a builtet wourd in the temple and another in his breast near the heart. A builted revolver lay near him. The body was removed to the Hoboten mergue. There was nothing on it by which is could be identified.